

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead.

On October 4, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23206. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 128 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33570. Sample no. 4461-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples which were found to contain arsenic and lead.

On September 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 128 baskets of apples at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1934, by F. H. Simpson Co. of Flora, Ill., from Vincennes, Ind., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment and condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23207. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 42 Baskets of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33571. Sample nos. 17759-B, 17760-B.)

This case involved a shipment of apples which were found to contain lead.

On September 13, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 42 baskets of apples at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 12, 1934, by H. B. Cox, from Marlton, N. J., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On October 8, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23208. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 528 Baskets of Apples. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond for removal of deleterious ingredients. (F. & D. no. 33572. Sample no. 14443-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in this case showed the presence of arsenic and lead.

On September 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 528 baskets of apples at Boston, Mass., consigned about September 4, 1934, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, by Abe Cohen & Co., from Brockport, N. Y., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, arsenic and lead, which might have rendered it harmful to health.

On September 22, 1934, the Abe Cohen Co., Inc., having appeared as claimant and having submitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the apples be released under cash bond, conditioned that the deleterious ingredients be removed by paring or washing.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23209. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 14 Baskets and 55 Baskets of Apples. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 33573, 33734. Sample nos. 5997-B, 17706-B.)

Examination of the apples involved in these cases showed the presence of arsenic and lead on one lot and lead on the other lot.

On September 12, and September 25, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of